TAPOL Bulletin is a 24-page bulletin which appears six times a year. By mid 1992 it will reach its 110th issue.

TAPOL Bulletin is the only English-language publication to serve a world-wide readership, providing up-to-date information about human rights violations in Indonesia, West Papua, Aceh and East Timor. It circulates in 48 countries in Europe, North America, Australia, Africa, Asia and the Pacific.

TAPOL Bulletin also carries background articles on the Indonesian military, on the Indonesian economy and western economic aid and on arms trade with Indonesia. It features reviews of newly-published books about Indonesia, East Timor, Aceh and West Papua.

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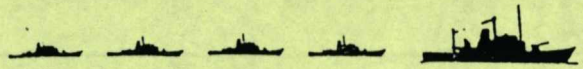
UK arms sales to Indonesia

Since 1974, the UK has been a major source of weapons for Indonesia. Supplies include: 20 ground-attack Hawk aircraft, Saladin, Saracen and Ferret armoured cars, three tribal-class frigates, Rapier air defence missiles, Seawolf missile launchers and parachutes for the army's strike force.

TAPOL campaigns with CAAT to halt all British arms sales to Indonesia



TAPOL Publications

Besides the **Bulletin,** **TAPOL** also publishes: **Occasional Reports,** reproducing important documents (write for a complete list).
Backgrounders on East Timor, Aceh and West Papua, and
Books:
East Timor and the Shaming of the West
by: Alexander George
West Papua: The Obliteration of a People
by: Carmel Budiardjo and Liem Soei Liong
Indonesia: Muslims on Trial
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The Indonesia Human Rights Campaign

TAPOL was set up in 1973 to campaign against human rights abuses in Indonesia. *'Tapol'* is the Indonesian word for political prisoner, a contraction of *'tahanan politik'*.

Objectives

* To alert world opinion about the abuses committed by one of the world's most repressive regimes.
* To publish regular, well-documented information about the human rights situation in Indonesia, West Papua, Aceh and East Timor.
* To lobby MPs in the UK and elsewhere, and members of the European Parliament, calling for pressure on the Indonesian regime.
* To lobby UN Human Rights organs, the UN Decolonisation Committee and other UN agencies.
* To co-operate in the UK with human rights organisations such as the Parliamentary Human Rights Group, Campaign Against Arms Trade, National Peace Council, Liberation, Survival International, Anti-Slavery Society and Amnesty International.
* To co-operate with organisations in other countries that pursue similar objectives.

What you can do

* Subscribe to **TAPOL Bulletin** and read the other literature advertised in the Bulletin.
* Help us by lobbying governments and MPs.
* Raise Indonesian human rights abuses in local groups and in the press.
* Use our campaigning aids. Ask for a list.
* If you live in the London area, help us in our office for a few hours a week.

INDONESIA

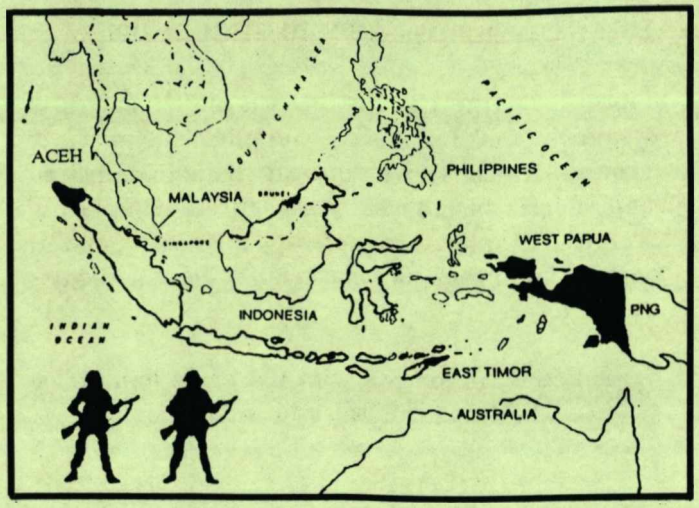
The Indonesian army, under General Suharto, came to power in 1965, following massacres that killed an estimated one million people in a purge of the left. Hundreds of thousands were detained without charge and held up to the late 1970s. Dozens who should have been released are still in jail while seven are still on death row.

Repression is in the hands of the armed forces and its security command, ***BAKORSTANAS***, with unlimited powers of detention without trial. Since the physical destruction of the left, the regime has pacified all parties right across the political spectrum. Only parties and organisations that accept the state ideology as their sole ideology may exist.

The press is tightly controlled. Journalists exercise self-censorship and many foreign journalists have been expelled. Every year, many books are banned.

More than a million ex-political prisoners and leftwing suspects are denied basic rights, freedom of movement and the right to work. Family members are denied jobs in the state sector which dominates the economy. These suspects are regularly screened.

Land disputes and strikes occur frequently. Peasants everywhere are fighting eviction and impoverished workers in the fast-growing industrial sector demand better wages and living conditions. Armed troops are used to prevent these actions.



EAST TIMOR

East Timor, formerly a Portuguese colony, was invaded by Indonesia in 1975. The invasion was twice condemned by the Security Council. Using arms from the US, the UK and other western powers, Indonesia bombed the interior. An estimated 200,000 people have been killed, about one-third of the population.

Armed resistance has continued despite total isolation from the outside world; widespread unarmed opposition exists in the cities.

Forced resettlement has taken place on a huge scale and food production has been gravely affected.

Human rights abuses are frequently reported by the East Timorese clandestine network in East Timor and Indonesia.

WEST PAPUA

West Papua, the western half of New Guinea, was annexed by Indonesia in 1963. A rigged referendum in 1969 involving 1025 appointees sealed the country's fate as an Indonesian province. It was endorsed by the UN.

Arrests, torture, 'disappearances' and extra-judicial killings are widespread. Important Papuan leaders like Arnold Ap and Mecky Salossa were killed while 'escaping' from the prison.

Armed resistance has continued since 1965. Indonesian military operations have inflicted looting, rape and destruction. 12,000 refugees have fled the armed terror since 1984 and are living in camps in the neighbouring Papua New Guinea.

ACEH

Aceh the most northerly tip of Sumatra has become a region of conflict, with mass killings, public executions and political trials.

Armed resistance has intensified since 1989 and a war situation exists in several parts of the region. Many thousands of innocent villagers have been killed by the Indonesian army. Hundreds have sought refuge in the mountains or fled to neighbouring Malaysia.

Human rights abuses have been reported by several organisations like *Asia Watch, Amnesty International and LBH*, the Indonesian Legal Aid Institute.

The people of West Papua, Aceh and East Timor demand their right to self-determination.